

INVESTIGATING



Members of the War Investigating Commission in Session.

The Commission Is Now in Session in a Parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE commission charged with the investigation of the conduct of the war began its New York session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. With all of New York City to choose from it picked out a hotel parlor and refused admission to the newspaper reporters, on the score of lack of room. General Dodge gave that extraordinary reason for making the session a star chamber investigation. The parlor selected at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, nevertheless, one that has often been used for Republican committee meetings. There have frequently been forty or fifty persons in it for hours at a time. The number of the present commission is six—with a recorder and a secretary, eight all told. To assist the work of the commission in New York the Committee of One Hundred, which has for its purpose the making of the investigation something more than a whitewashing party, had prepared a list of witnesses and a brief embodying their evidence for the guidance of the commission. The commissioners adjourned in Washington on Thursday and swooped down on New York yesterday, after summarizing what witnesses they chose. The Committee of One Hundred had to be marshaled by the witnesses who could tell the complete story of the details of the investigation, competency, neglect, selfishness and venality, but it produced a number of witnesses in spite of the handicap that had been put upon it.

**Offer of Assistance Declined.**

The Committee of One Hundred volunteered to send a delegate who was familiar with all the facts to assist the commission in getting at the truth, but General Dodge hastened to reject the offer, saying that the parlor was a reason for declining the proffered help.

The commissioners descended on the hotel in the early morning. They had four cases between them, and four cases of typewriting machines. They were soon at work.

Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon-General, was the first witness admitted to the room.

Dr. Phineas S. Connor asked him about the lack of medical supplies and physicians about Siboney and Dr. Greenleaf said he did not know why the vital supplies were delayed on the transports there.

"Who finally unloaded those supplies?" asked Dr. Connor.

"I did," replied the army surgeon. "I captured some pontoons and took the law into my own hands."

"You unloaded in thirty-six hours supplies that had been lying in the harbor two weeks? Why did not Dr. Pope, chief surgeon of General Shafter's corps, land them within those two weeks?"

"I suppose he was at the front attending to the wounded," hazarded Dr. Greenleaf.

"Did Dr. Pope take care of one wounded man?"

"I do not know," said Greenleaf. "I am sure that Dr. Pope did his best. I had full authority from General Miles to do what I thought best. I suppose Dr. Pope had the same authority from General Shafter."

"There is no doubt," said Dr. Connor. "That somebody was dreadfully at fault. Can't you help us find out who it was?"

"I cannot say upon whom the blame rests."

**Apologies for Soldiers' Deaths.**

By and by they got Dr. Greenleaf around to Camp Wikoff. The doctor said he did

SCANDAL, DISEASE, NEGLECT, BAD WORK. RED TAPE.



SPEAKING OF SCANDALS.

The members of the Commission might do well to look on page 5 of the Journal this morning and read the story of the Buffalo, a vessel which was purchased by the Government at a most extravagant figure, has never been of any use, and is this morning lying at the Navy Yard, almost a worthless hulk.

bare ground, while the officers all had floors to their tents, was a witness, as was also his father.

James S. Sauer, a grammar school teacher, who also went to war as a private, told of the sufferings of the volunteers. The regulars got along, but the volunteer officers did not seem to know how to care for their men.

"The volunteer officers took care of themselves and the regular officers took care of their men," suggested General Beaver, and Mr. Sauer agreed.

Mrs. Mary Manson, who went to Camp Wikoff to help feed and nurse the soldiers, told a simple story of the privations she saw there.

"Did you ever see men living in tents before?" asked Colonel Sexton.

"No, sir."

"Don't you think it is dreadful that men should have to live so and eat coarse food?" he continued, quizzically.

The lady faced him squarely and answered that she was not an expert; she only went there to do what she could for sick soldiers, and was testifying because she was summoned. Her reply roused all the gallantry of her questioner, and he dismissed her with a chivalrous complaisance to her and her work, and the Commission adjourned until this morning.

WILL BE IN OUR NAVY.

Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria to Be Saved.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The United States Navy will soon possess more than a sprinkling of foreign built war ships. Admiral Dewey has informed the Navy Department that he has contracted with a Hong Kong firm of wreckers to raise three of the Spanish war vessels sunk in the battle of Manila last May. The cost of raising the ships and putting them in thorough repair will be \$500,000.

The vessels to be raised are gunboats of large type, and in the opinion of Chief Constructor Hildreth they will be the best kind of craft for the protection of the United States interests among the Philippines and along the Asiatic coast. They are the sister ships Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon and the Don Juan de Austria. The first two are vessels of 1,040 tons, 200 feet long, 34 feet beam and 11 feet 6 inches draft.

They are of steel, have twin screws, good protective decks and an effective battery composed of six 4.7-inch Hotchkiss guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounder Nordenfolds and two 5.3 Nordenfolds and three torpedo tubes. The speed is placed at 15.8 knots under forced draft. The Austria is a little larger, her tonnage being 1,132, her length 210 feet, 32 feet beam and 12.6 draft. She was built in Cartagena in 1887.

**Two Prizes Built in England.**

The other two vessels were built by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick in 1886. The Austria's armament is four 4.7-inch Hotchkiss guns, four 6-pounders, one machine gun and two torpedo tubes.

Besides these vessels there are already in the United States Navy the New Orleans, the Albany, the Tonawanda, the Manley, the Somers, the Albatross, the Leyte and the Sundevil, all of foreign build, some captured and some purchased during the last war.

KEELY DIES, HOPEFUL OF HIS MOTOR TO THE LAST.

Famed as the Inventor of the Machine for "Perpetual Motion."

SET SCIENTISTS AT WAR.

Fierce Dispute Over Merits, but \$500,000 Was Raised for Its Perfection.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA

Stricken Last Sunday in His Home in Philadelphia, but Was Not Thought to Be in Danger.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—John Worral Keely, the inventor of the Keely motor, is dead. He passed away at his home here to-night, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was hopeful to the end that the motor for which his name is famed would prove a success.

This extraordinary man, whose claim that he had discovered a new power of mysterious properties and immense value was and is still admitted by many persons distinguished for practical knowledge, was born in Philadelphia, and has lived here all his life. After receiving a public school training, he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade and worked at it until 1872.

Long before that time, however, he had been at work on his theory of atomic vibrations, and had succeeded in producing such extraordinary results in experimenting with his machine. He exhibited it, he put it through its paces, so to speak, but he would permit no expert examination. This was at once his strength and his weakness. It was his strength with the credulous, inasmuch as the motor certainly did wonderful, unaccountable things. It was his weakness with the scientists, inasmuch as secrecy savored of charlatanism.

Mr. Keely has been confined to his bed only since last Sunday night, when he was stricken with pneumonia, but he had suffered from a bad cold for more than a week before.

Not until yesterday morning was Mr. Keely's death regarded as a certainty. Then he began to sink rapidly and did not regain consciousness.

It is not known what disposition Mr. Keely made in his will in regard to the motor.

JOHN B. WALKER IN THE ARENA TO DRIVE OUT MR. CROKER.

Editor of the Cosmopolitan Decides to Down the Editor of Tammany.

HERE IS HIS PROSPECTUS.

Admits That It Is Quite an Undertaking, but Says It Is Necessary.

CALLS FOR A "NEW DEMOCRACY"

Issues an Appeal to Voters to Join in Fighting Mr. Croker and Incidentally Mr. Platt.

Many prominent people and all the newspapers of New York and Brooklyn received yesterday a circular summoning "Democrats" to rise and overthrow the leader of Tammany Hall, Richard Croker. The author of the circular, the substance of which is printed below, is the owner of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, Mr. John Brisson Walker. The appeal says:

"Notwithstanding the protest by the voters of dissatisfied Democrats at the late election, there is no sign of weakening in the power of Richard Croker. The immense sums which are being extracted from the community on various pretences give him an unlimited corruption fund and enable him to grasp the levers of his political machinery with a hold from which no power within the organization can remove him.

"I have hesitated long before being willing to enter personally upon the arduous struggle which a conflict with Crokerism involves. But there must be a beginning. Some one must initiate opposition to usurpation.

"To enter upon the task of pulling down Crokerism means a long fight. Success will not come in a day or a month. The work will be resolutely carried on until, in the opportune moment, Democracy will be rescued from its present subjugation to a direct or indirect, in order to carry on their affairs with unobscured integrity.

"The present through the medium of real estate and the business under which they are now receiving employment, will equally become the victims of such a system.

"Men who have at heart the good of their communities; who seek to protect themselves and their fellow-citizens against a system which they desire to see removed from the cause of labor; who would have the courts elevated beyond the dangers of prostitution; must pause now and consider in what direction Crokerism is carrying them. If they believe with the ideas here advanced, they owe it to themselves to give prominence to this movement for a return to the true ideals of Democracy.

"If you are in sympathy with the effort to uproot and overthrow this evil of Crokerism and Platism, which are but other names for anarchy of the most dangerous type, you should forward your names to the undersigned, and make an evidence of your position. It will be held in confidence until steps can be taken to effect an organization; then you will be communicated with, and if you give your further permission you will be enrolled as a member of 'The New Democracy.'"

BOSS PLATT 3 CORNERED NOW PLAYS ROOT AGAINST CHOATE.

Demands That English Mission Go to New Ally Instead of Old Enemy.

CLEAR PATH FOR DEPEW.

Senator Sees a Way to Get a Possible Roosevelt Candidate Out of the Race.

M'KINLEY SAID TO BE ANGRY.

His Friends Declare That if Platt Fights Choate the Place Will Go to a Western Man.

President McKinley's choice for Ambassador to Great Britain—Joseph H. Choate, of New York. Senator Platt's choice for Ambassador to Great Britain—Elliott Root, of New York.

Until this question is settled there is likely to be a hold-up of some other Platt candidates—Chauncey M. Depew for United States Senator and Stewart L. Woodford for Minister to Spain, according to opponents of Senator Platt. They say that if Senator Platt persists in his threat to fight Choate, he will force the issue, and the President will be obliged to accept the Platt candidate. This is a serious situation, for the President's choice for Ambassador to Great Britain is a man of high standing and ability. The President's choice for Minister to Spain is a man of high standing and ability. The President's choice for Ambassador to Great Britain is a man of high standing and ability. The President's choice for Minister to Spain is a man of high standing and ability.

WAR TALK ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA.

Black Significance to the Kaiser's Hurred Return.

Germans Believe England Means to Fight France and Russia at Once.

FASHODA ONLY A BLIND.

That Pretext Taken to Equip Every War Ship for a Crushing Naval Blow.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BRITAIN.

In a Few Years, Say Berlin Diplomats, the Combined Navies of the Rival Powers Would Control the Orient.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

**Special Cable Dispatch.**

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The sudden resolve of the Kaiser to relinquish his maritime return trip and to proceed to Berlin overland from the Austrian shore remains the all-absorbing topic in diplomatic circles.

It now transpires that there are more profound reasons for the change of programme in the Imperial voyage than the menacing aspect which the Spanish-American peace negotiations have assumed in Paris.

It is true that under the circumstances the Kaiser would not think of landing on Spanish soil, much less of accepting an invitation from Queen Regent Christina to visit Madrid, but the real cause of the Kaiser's hasty return is attributed by well-informed German diplomats to the threatening situation in the Far East, where it is imperative that Germany's interests shall be protected.

All the official organs and all government officials here know very well, and they do not hesitate to declare it openly, that the Fashoda incident was only a pretext of which Great Britain took immediate advantage to make thorough preparations for a naval war against Russia and France combined on account of the bold advances of these powers in the Far East.

It is known also that England is anxious to assert herself now, for if she should defer hostilities another five years, the combined navies of Russia and France would equal the British navy in strength and numbers, and then England would be sure to lose all she has gained in the Orient.

The peace manifesto of the Czar is also considered by some to be only a pretext, giving Russia time to thoroughly prepare for the impending conflict. As proof of this, attention is called by the German press to the feverish activity of Russia in the East Indies, and the alarming increase of orders for battle ships and naval improvements.

That the Kaiser returns before the expected declaration of war is not because he wants to take a hand in the conflict. To the contrary, it is believed he will do all in his power to insure Germany's neutrality, and only demand the right to protect the present interests of the Fatherland in Kiautschau and the Far East.

FOR POOR OR VANDERBILTS? FOR CASHIERS.

Must Produce Quay's Deposit Slips, Tickets, Etc., in Court.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—Another chapter was added to the prosecution of Senator M. S. Quay and others this morning when District Attorney Graham appeared before Judge Gordon in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2 and asked for attachments for the arrest for contempt of court of William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Stephen R. Stone, cashier of the Beaver Deposit Bank, of Beaver, Pa.

In making his application Mr. Graham stated that Messrs. Montgomery and Stone had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Quay and others. The subpoenas were served on the 15th inst., and commanded the respondents to produce certain books of their respective banks before the Grand Jury yesterday, but they did not appear.

As soon as Mr. Graham had stated the facts to the court, Mr. Dickinson, on behalf of the respondents, read an affidavit made by Mr. Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, in which he admitted that he had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, and bring with him the deposit slips, tickets, etc., of M. S. Quay and R. R. Quay for May, July and August of 1886 and April, 1888.

He had refused to obey the subpoena for the reason that he was advised that he had no authority or right to remove the books or papers of the bank from that institution, and that it was the universal rule of banking institutions not to allow their books and papers to go out of their custody. He further based his refusal upon the fact that he was not the cashier of the bank at the time the slips wanted were made.

Judge Gordon, after taking the matter under advisement for a few hours, granted the attachment asked for by the District Attorney.

GRAND OPERA COMPANY FAILS.

The International, Containing Seventy People, Likely to Disband in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—The International Grand Opera Company, composed of seventy people, including some of the best known singers of this country, as well as some of European fame, is stranded here.

The company is playing an engagement at the Cottes Opera House, and will, according to Signor Romaldo Sapio, its financial backer and musical conductor, disband on Saturday unless the houses for the remainder of the engagement improve or outside aid is received. One of the company has gone to Chicago in an endeavor to raise funds.

The cast included Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio and Mme. Solman Kronold, Signora Augustina Dado, Virgilio Bellati and Francesco Colletti.

FIRST SPANISH WAR PENSION.

Artilleryman Jesse T. Gates's Application Favorably Acted Upon by Commissioner Evans.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Commissioner Evans, of the Pension Office, notified Secretary Arthur today that Jesse T. Gates, of the Second United States Artillery, who lost part of his upper lip in the West Indian campaign, has been awarded the first pension on account of the Spanish war. The President and the Secretary of War each took an interest in this case. Gates called on them in person soon after the close of the campaign and convinced them of the merits of his case.

28 LOST IN A SHIPWRECK.

The Big Clipper Atlanta Broken in Two on the Wild Oregon Coast.

Newport, Ore., Nov. 18.—Broken in two upon the rocks of Alsea Bay lies the wreck of a staunch wheat ship, which sailed from Tacoma last Saturday afternoon. The bodies of twenty-eight out of her crew of thirty men are food for sharks and sea gulls.

How the Atlanta was wrecked—whether through storm or fog or other cause—cannot be told yet, for the place where she lies is wild and inaccessible. Alsea Bay is only sixteen miles below here, but the roads are of such a character that communication is difficult. It is an uninhabited bit of coast, gloomy and forbidding, with sunken reefs to impel the navigator.

It is known here that only two of the entire ship's company were saved. The life-saving crew from this station has left for the scene of the wreck. Thiers will be the melancholy task of recovering as many bodies as possible. It is not likely that the Atlanta's great cargo of wheat will be worth much as salvage, if it is worth anything at all.

She was laden with 1,753 tons of wheat when she cleared for Cape Town, Africa. Her master was Captain Charles McBride, and never a skipper sailed out of Tacoma Bay with better reason to be proud of his craft. Of 3,000 tons burden, or thereabouts, she was a clipper of the type that represents the best days of sailing ships, and suggests all that is fascinating in a rover's life. Official records show that she was in good condition and well found in every particular.

It has not been possible yet to learn the names of officers and crew.

**The Pope as a Patron of Poets.**

Rome, Nov. 18.—A report is current that Pope Leo XIII. will soon inaugurate a grand musical and poetic competition, the subject of which will be a musical poem commemorating the century now drawing to a close. The Pope will offer a prize to the winning composition.

FOR POOR OR VANDERBILTS?

This Catholic Orphan Asylum Land May Be Made a Playground.

Will the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and Fifth and Madison avenues be a playground for the torn-stockinged many or the immaculate few?

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum has occupied the ground since 1817, when the city decided the space to be for the use of the poor and the children of the city when it ceased to be used for charitable purposes. But with the growing of the city, so grew the asylum's needs and it sought permission to sell the property and get ten times as much space further out in the city limits.

When the Vanderbilts, whose palaces are across the way, heard of this intention they put in prompt bid. But no bid was made for the land, and neither the asylum nor the city could see their way clear to selling at that figure.

The idea of the Vanderbilts, instigated by the now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was to dig a tunnel under Fifth Avenue, wall in the asylum block, tear down the buildings, sell and free the land, and make the block a playground wherein the little children of the rich might gambol.

It was a good idea, but the price and the law prevented.

Now that the city has decided that the asylum may sell the property, the value of the block has gone to at least \$1,000,000. The Vanderbilt children have grown up. There are a few grandchildren, but they are too young and too few for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 by even the money kings of numbered America.

There have been many arguments put before the City Fathers so far, urging that the block be made a playground for the children of the swarming upper East Side. The idea is backed by many influential persons, and it is well within the bounds of probability that it will go through.

If it should, the sufferings of the folks across the way as the screams of the children of the lower classes meet their ears may be imagined. The only alternative is "flats."

Maybe after all the Slopows and Shepards will pay the \$3,000,000 now asked for the property.

FOR CASHIERS.

Must Produce Quay's Deposit Slips, Tickets, Etc., in Court.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—Another chapter was added to the prosecution of Senator M. S. Quay and others this morning when District Attorney Graham appeared before Judge Gordon in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2 and asked for attachments for the arrest for contempt of court of William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Stephen R. Stone, cashier of the Beaver Deposit Bank, of Beaver, Pa.

In making his application Mr. Graham stated that Messrs. Montgomery and Stone had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Quay and others. The subpoenas were served on the 15th inst., and commanded the respondents to produce certain books of their respective banks before the Grand Jury yesterday, but they did not appear.

As soon as Mr. Graham had stated the facts to the court, Mr. Dickinson, on behalf of the respondents, read an affidavit made by Mr. Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, in which he admitted that he had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, and bring with him the deposit slips, tickets, etc., of M. S. Quay and R. R. Quay for May, July and August of 1886 and April, 1888.

He had refused to obey the subpoena for the reason that he was advised that he had no authority or right to remove the books or papers of the bank from that institution, and that it was the universal rule of banking institutions not to allow their books and papers to go out of their custody. He further based his refusal upon the fact that he was not the cashier of the bank at the time the slips wanted were made.

Judge Gordon, after taking the matter under advisement for a few hours, granted the attachment asked for by the District Attorney.